

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.]

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HOMEWARD: for Bremen or Hamburg by Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp

Bayern	8000	about 8	Princess Alice	1901 tons	about 1 Dec.
Prinz Heinrich	8000	about 10	Reichen	1800	17 Dec.
Karlsruhe	6607	about 17	Barbarossa	1915	18 "

OUTWARD: for CHINA and JAPAN via RUMELAND, ALEXANDRIA, COLON.

COLOGNE, FRANKFURT, SINGAPORE					
Prinz Heinrich	8000	about 10 Oct.	Greco Maritima	1900 tons	about 19 Nov.
Prinz F. Frederick	8000	about 13 Nov.	Prinz Heinrich	8000	17 Dec.
Gieseler	8000	about 17 "	Friedrich D. Grosse	1900 tons	14 Jan.

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Sept. 25	4 p.m. K. A.	Capt. Twissell	October 21	4 p.m. S. S.	Capt. Irish
11	"	"	28	"	"
18	"	"	25	"	"
25	"	"	1	"	"
Oct. 2	"	"	8	"	"
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(Departures from Suez) To Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe about October 5 and Nov. 4. To Aden and Bombay accelerated.

service about October 9 and November 9. To Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Bangoon and Calcutta about October 20.

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Departures from Alexandria on Friday afternoons.				
Said, the Syrian port, Chio, Smyrna, Salonica, Mount Athos, Kardassakia, Constantinople, Odessa.				
Arrivals at Alexandria every other Monday early in the morning.				
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Le MARDI	7 et MERCREDI 29 à 6 h. p.m. direct pour Port-Saïd.

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CAIRO-KHARTOUM WINTER MAIL SERVICE.

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CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

LA SEMAINE

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T. A. SPARTALI & CO.

Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets

ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.
LOOMS AND DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.
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MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, Ref. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON
Cairo Show Rooms: Bond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.
25366—31-1905

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

THE TSAR AND REFORM.

"Times."
A correspondent in St. Petersburg told us two days ago that Count Witte is conferring with leaders of the reform party, who have received assurances from him that the Emperor is sincerely desirous of meeting the wishes of the nation, and aims at being a constitutional Sovereign like King Edward. But it seems to have been added that the Tsar hesitates to grant a Constitution because he is not yet convinced that the nation desires it. This is a hard saying, even though Count Witte intimated that it would be the high mission of the Duma to express the will of the people in this respect. It would almost seem as though he took from the opposite standpoint, a view of the Duma not very different from that of impatient reformers. In any case, it seems highly desirable that the arrangements should be pushed on with expedition, and that every means should be taken to convince the Russian people of their sincerity.

A NATIONAL LOSS.

"Telegraph."
To-day, amid all the pomp and circumstance of a national funeral, the ashes of Sir Henry Irving are laid to rest in Westminster Abbey. No better justification of the demand which we, in common with others, pressed upon the authorities, that the great actor should be accorded the honor of interment in the Abbey, could be found than in the attitude of the people at large during the last few days. To-day's ceremony is a national event in the truest sense of the term. There has been no topic of general conversation so assiduous and so sustained as the loss which England has incurred by the death of Sir Henry Irving.

It would seem that he was known everywhere to a far greater extent than some of his warmest friends even could have surmised. We knew that he had impressed his countrymen; we have discovered that what Irving has been, and what he has done, have made a vast and decisive impression upon the world.

Not all the splendor of the Abbey service, not all the tributes of a stricken world, can express the token which the people of London have already laid on the coffin of Henry Irving. In the dim chill of an October evening all that death can claim of the dead actor's body has been laid to rest in the Abbey. In the dim chill of an October evening all that death can claim of the dead actor's body has been laid to rest in the Abbey. In the dim chill of an October evening all that death can claim of the dead actor's body has been laid to rest in the Abbey.

THE NORWEGIAN THRONE.

"Daily News."
Apparently Prince Charles of Denmark has been privately offered the throne of Norway, and it may be assumed that only formalities intervene between such approaches and his coronation. This means the end of an awkward crisis which might have led to trouble. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that Germany will give up her claims to the throne of Norway, but at least the crisis would have been less than enthusiastic had the crown fallen to a German Prince. But there is no justification for ascribing Norway's free choice of King to British machinations. England only desires that the three Scandinavian Powers shall remain free, independent, and friendly toward each other. For this reason they need Sovereigns who thoroughly understand constitutional limitations and who are united to some extent by the ties of marriage.

"Globe."
It can well be understood that this candidate does not meet with much favor at Berlin. There are angry growlings of another ally to Germany because the Kaiser is not formally consulted. And it is pointed out that not only will one English Prince be seated on the Throne of Norway, but that at no distant date he will be sharing the Crown of Sweden. It looks as though the summer trips of the "Hobbesons," and the blandishments of its master, had been spent in vain. We do not fancy, however, that in the exercise of their choice of a Sovereign the representatives of the Norwegian people will be appreciably affected by Teutonic susceptibility.

"Reichsbote" (Berlin).
This British diplomacy lays its hand on Norway, where, relying on the easy victory of the Kaiser to that country, we thought we could reckon on sympathy with Germany, and also on Denmark. British influence thus established itself menacingly before the doors of the German Empire. The will of the British fleet

to the Baltic last summer will be followed by other crises.

ENGLAND AND FOREIGN POWERS.

"Daily Mail."

England has never but once yielded to foreign dictation in the matter of her policy, the sole exception to this rule having been one of the disastrous periods under Mr. Gladstone, when Lord Granville was thrown overboard to please Prince Bismarck. She is not accustomed to see alien Powers interfering in her concerns, and she is certainly not disposed to abandon her friendship for France or her alliance with Japan to carry favor with Prince Buelow. German emissaries may manoeuvre the section of the British Press which is always against every friend of England, but they may rest assured that such journals have no real influence even on the policy of their own party. And when they tell England that the King, who above all Sovereigns has striven to bring about peace, has been joining other Powers to a "rightful double war" they provoke the deepest indignation in the hearts of his subjects at such a malicious accusation.

FRANCE'S PEACEFUL ATTITUDE.

M. DE LAMASSINE IN THE "SIECLE."

Russia and England realize that it is in the interest of the peace of Europe that France should be respected in the peace attitude which she has adopted. Moreover, Russia, which she is determined to maintain, in 1875 Russia and England understood that it was to their advantage to promote the restoration (rétablissement) of France in order to preserve the equilibrium of Europe. They now appreciate the services rendered to the cause of peace by the attitude of France. Russia, however, by experience the value of Bismarck's advice urging her towards the East. We shall not cease to repeat, in 1905 as in 1875, that we desire peace firmly and resolutely, but that we desire an honorable peace and know how to make ourselves strong enough to enforce respect for it. England and Russia, bearing the same views as ourselves, it is not natural that we should be in agreement in our foreign policy.

OUR VOLUNTEER FORCE.

"Morning Post."

If it is every citizen's duty to be trained to defend his country, the way to get that duty universally acknowledged and practiced is to be helped by helping and training those who are doing it, not by telling them that they are wasting their time. When the attempt to make a Volunteer Army out of the Volunteer Force on Volunteer lines has been tried and failed there will be a case for compulsion. It has not yet failed, for it has never yet been tried.

TOIGHT TAMMANY HALL.

"Manchester Guardian."

The Republican nomination for Mayor of New York was recently offered to Mr. Charles E. Hughes, who declined it for what seems the good reason that the appointment would interfere with his work in the insurance inquiry. Ready as he might have been to fight Tammany Hall if the circumstances had been different, it seemed to him that there must be no possible cloak of political motive about the investigation, and that his duty to this was paramount. His reply to the deputation was dignified and sufficient, and so far he has our entire sympathy.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

October.
Sat. 28. Mostafa Rifa' Range. B. R. C. (Alex.) Final Cup Competition and Practice. 9.30 p.m.
Old Bourne Palace Bar. Orchestra nightly. 6 p.m.
Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
Zitina Theatre. Salvini in *The Taming of the Shrew*. 9 p.m.
Alhambra. Italian company in *Ma Moutin non ka Chic*. 9.15 p.m.
Crown Casino, Ibrahimieh. 9.30 p.m.
Eden Theatre. *Il Controlo del Vaganti-Lati*, by Enrico Rossi.
Dramatic Club. 9.15 p.m.

CAIRO.

October.
Sat. 28. Abdeen Palace. H.H. the Khedive's Ramadan Reception. 7.30 p.m.
Koubbeh Palace. H.H. the Khedive receives European ladies. 3.30-4.15 p.m.
Ezbekieh Theatre. French Opera. Company. 9.15 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30 p.m.
November.
Fri. 17. K. S. C. Skye Meeting. 3 p.m.

FRENCH MANNERS.

BY V. HUSSEY WALSH.

A narrow silver streak of eighteen miles separates Dover from Calais, and yet on the other side of that streak we find manners and customs totally different from our own. In some respects they are the absolute opposite. Thus, a Frenchman, the man we know first and the lady acknowledge his bow. The newcomers pay the first visit when they arrive in a fresh neighborhood. The driver, the rider, and the cyclist go to the right instead of to the left. The "bourgeoisie" are perhaps a little more cosmopolitan than the old "noblesse" with whom the preservation of inherited traditions is a matter of personal "amour propre." It is not usual amongst them for men to kiss married ladies' hands; but this practice is almost invariably followed in what one might call the upper social circles. When a young girl arrives in a drawing-room she almost always conveys to the married women, and continues this practice until she gets married herself—at least, to those married ladies who are her seniors. It would be easy to write volumes on this subject, which is much more important than it might appear to the casual observer.

Very few English have been a social success in France. Those who have got on owe it to the pains they have taken to find out what is the right thing, and then to do it. The French take this as a personal compliment to themselves, and appreciate it accordingly. Social success is in one sense far easier in France than in England. Adversities, circumstances are less considered. Wealth is by no means so important as it is with us. In one respect it is a positive drawback. It excites jealousy, and the French are decidedly more jealous than we are. There has been of late years a great reaction against the people's admiration of the very families in France. If you are a lady or gentleman born, and can point to a pedigree, but especially if you are connected with some good French families, social success is within your grasp. All you need be is "aimable," and your goal is attained.

Every day we brought more and more into contact with France. Those English who go there on political missions are rather disgusted with the official French when they meet. They ask if there is not something better to be found. The answer is, plain and simple: The best society is within their reach if they will only learn the manners and customs. I have endeavored to sum up in the few following words the most marked features that strike one at first sight.

Nothing puzzles the English correspondent more than to find out how he ought to write to a Frenchman or Frenchwoman. Perhaps the most confusing of all problems is how he ought to begin and how he ought to end his letter. He is perhaps a little shocked when he receives an invitation beginning curtly with the one word "Monsieur," and yet so often afterwards is meant. There was, indeed, a time when a French lady would write to her English friend on a confidential acquaintance, "Mon cher Monsieur Dubois," even though the repetition of the word "mon" is considered by some purists to be ungrammatical. Increased contact with foreigners has of late rather modified these rules. Still, there are many members of the old "noblesse" who continue to perfectly legitimate to address their friends "Monsieur" and "Madame"—that is, by, if their relations are formal.

It is but a slight step from this stiff method of address to "Mon cher ami" or "Mon cher Gustave." A man very rarely calls his intimates by the name of his lady, but he often writes to a man whom he knows well "Mon cher Davaud"; in fact, he frequently addresses a friend in conversation by his surname, but this does not imply any very special intimacy. Between men, however, the line of demarcation between formal relations and the intimacy involved in the use of the Christian name is much narrower than it is with us.

The use of titles is generally confined to the address on the envelope. It would be a solecism to speak to a Count as "Monsieur le Comte," but a Duke or Prince is usually addressed as "Monsieur le Duc" or "Monsieur le Prince." Diplomats and foreigners are also sometimes addressed by their titles. This custom is really a survival from the eighteenth century. In those days there was little or no distinction between Marquis and Baron. All that was considered was the antiquity of the family. An old name dated from the Crusades, and was a title whatsoever, beyond the particle "de" was esteemed far higher than a marquisate, which only blossomed into the noblesse in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. A dukedom was, however, on a totally different footing: so was a principality, though the latter might not be French, for the Bourbons never created princes outside the royal family. Of late years the dukedoms of the great Napoleon have come more prominently to the fore, though when they were created they were not meant to be hereditary.

They owe their hereditary character to Louis the Eighteenth's anxiety to conciliate the generals of the First Empire. The purchase of titles has lately caused much confusion. In some cases families of noble descent have stopped to buy titles from the Holy See and other foreign Powers. It was all very well when the titles of count and baron were almost purely honorary; but matters are now much more complicated when principalities and dukedoms are for sale. A count of old family was lately much annoyed by finding that several of his friends were blossoming into princes and dukes while he only remained a count. He was in no way inclined to be a duke, but he wished to keep his relative position. He purchased the title of prince, but does not use it, except when confronted by those who have done the same thing. In the meanwhile he argues: "It was not dear, and may be useful to my grandchildren."

It would be possible to write volumes upon the use and abuse of titles; but there are many other problems even more complicated than titles. How does a Frenchman and his letter? He expresses his highest consideration for his tradesman, his distinguished sentiments for an equal, and his affectionate regards or "amities" for a friend. This is all very plain so far as it goes. It is easy enough to copy the ending of a friend's letter, but this rule must never be followed in writing to a lady. She may express her most distinguished sentiments to a man, but he must not answer her in the same way. A Frenchman in writing to a lady he knows but slightly, asks her to accept the expression of his "homages" respectfully (il salue), if he knows her better he may leave out the word respectfully. If he is intimate he may talk of his affectionate respects—he may crawl at her feet, or ask her to look on the ground, and find him there; but whatever his friendship or intimacy may be, he must express respect in some shape or form.

So much for letter-writing. In many other respects their manners are essentially different from ours. When two Frenchmen meet casually in the street they do not meet as we do. Unless they are very intimate they take off their hats. What a Frenchman speaks to a lady in the street he remains unmoved, but in hand, until she tells him "to cover himself." There is far more bowing and scraping; but one often asks oneself whether, with it all, there is as much genuine respect. Conversation is in one sense easier, in another more difficult, than it is with us. It is not advisable to go deeply into a subject. You must discuss several, but only on the surface. A man who goes to the bottom of a question imposes too much on his neighbors, and is voted a bore. Then you must not commit yourself to any assertions. Two expressions go a long way and are not to be overdone. They are "Il paraît," and "On le dit." The latter said imprecisely is often most effective, and sometimes leads the unwary to believe that the hypothesis so advanced is positively true. Politics, and indeed any controversial topic, had better be avoided unless one is perfectly one of one's own ground. The transition from an amiable to an acrimonious discussion is sometimes very abrupt. The great essential in France is "aimability," and this is sometimes achieved easier by the foreigner who listens with a smile upon his face than by the one who joins in the conversation. I have a dinner party, or even in a drawing-room, avoid monopolizing your neighbor, talk to his table or to the general company. French people find it very difficult to understand how we manage at a dinner party in England. As a French lady said once to me: "If you wish to talk to your neighbor, and you wish to have a dinner at a restaurant, but do not spoil your enjoyment by keeping her to yourself." Again, you must not tell stories unless it be to the detriment of a dear friend who is well known in your circle, and you must not make quotations.

Conversation should be general, but it should also be original and witty. When a foreigner displays genuine originality or wit he is very much appreciated. The French take it as a personal compliment to themselves that he should give himself the trouble to fit into their groove. They are, as a general rule, indulgent to any mistakes that may be made, once they realize that they are the result not of want of *esprit faire* but of the foreigner's national peculiarities. Every one does not, however, grasp this fact, and this makes a knowledge of French manners and customs so important to the Englishman who wishes to succeed in France.

Intercourse is now becoming much greater than it was a few years ago. The number of French boys that spend two or three years of their early education in England is continually on the increase. We are realizing every day more and more the necessity of learning French and other foreign languages. English boys and girls are going more to France than they did. The intercourse between the two countries is becoming more intimate and more friendly. The lives of British residents in France can easily be made much easier than they now are by knowing their neighbors. It is to the advantage of both countries that we should see more of each other, and learn better to appreciate the good qualities that underlie our national distinctions. The study of the peculiarities of French society will go a long way towards achieving this end.

Mr. E. Benton, Ladies Tailor (Wesley House), Cairo, returned from Paris, will stay at the Windsor Hotel on Monday, 30th Oct. 26619-3-3

NOTICE.

All claims against the estate of the late R. M. Haasard of the Survey Department should be sent to Captain H. G. Lyons, Survey Department, Cairo, before November 30th. 26618-3-3

NOTICE.

THE EGYPTIAN MARKETS COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive offers for the rental of advertising space in 120 centres throughout Egypt. Information can be obtained at the Company's Office, Cairo. 26626-6-3

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SYSTEMIC CATARRH SOLITARY UNDERSTOOD

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ROBERT DOWNING, THE FAMOUS TRAGEDIAN.

In speaking of Pe-ru-na, Robert Downing, the famous tragedian, says: "You may notice that periods in your health always find the best most intolerable; this I avoid by using Pe-ru-na. I know by the thermometer that the weather is hot, but I have felt the heat less this summer than ever. I find Pe-ru-na a preventive against all sudden summer fevers that sweep upon one in changing climates and winter. It is the most traveling companion and safeguard against malarial influences. The cooling action of Pe-ru-na on the mucous membrane makes it invaluable to actors and singers, as it does away with that tendency to sudden hoarseness so apt to overtake one on emerging from a hot dressing room to a draughty stage. The famous tragedian, says: 'To sum it up Pe-ru-na has done more good than any tonic I have ever taken.'—Robert Downing.

Dr. Hartman was the first physician in the United States to accurately describe systemic catarrh. His remedy, written for a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book, entitled, "Chronic Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

For special directions everywhere should read "The Life of a Man," a copy of which is sent free in the form of a booklet. Write for a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book, entitled, "Chronic Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

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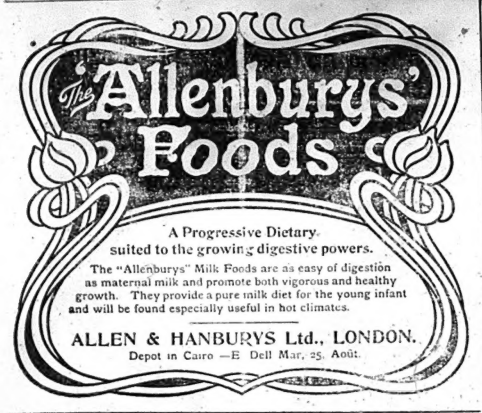
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PURVEYOR TO THE RESERVE.
CAIRO, Alexandria, and Trieste.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 20.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are off to India this morning, with the warm farewells of the Royal family and the nation to give them heart and hope for a great tour. They will be away for six months; and news of their doings will be read from day to day with unflagging interest. It is a much wider tour than the King was able to make in 1875, for it will extend into Upper Burma and include many cities which he did not see; and present circumstances make it in all ways a more important tour. The intervening thirty years have not only seen immense developments of railway enterprise, irrigation, and the whole administrative system, but have strengthened the hold of the Crown upon our Indian Dependency. It follows, of course, that such a tour means hard work. The Prince's great resourcefulness in speech and personal tact will be taxed to the utmost in Canada. That he will acquit himself royally and very worthily, however, taken for granted — a fact of more significance to his popularity as Her Apparent than everyday paucity to consider. But one may hope that he will find the journey pleasant, and full enough of interest to keep his labours light.

His Majesty's inauguration of Kingsway marks a municipal achievement in which London and its rulers may alike take pride. The full results of the improvement are not yet visible, nor will be for some years; but it was only for the abolition of one of the most sordid and most degraded quarters of the old Metropolis, one might rejoice at so much sheer vacancy as fills the eye at this moment. We have no doubt that Kingsway will eventually be a noble thoroughfare, and that it will educate the senses of Londoners to a point where they will be prepared to tolerate the sight of narrow, dingy streets, and intolerant of their practical inconveniences. It is said that a replica of the "Venus of Milo" introduced into a shabby house has brought about a complete refurbishing from cellar to attic. It is very possible that Kingsway may be a similar precursor and incentive to the renovation of central London.

There is a very interesting series of articles on the poor of London and the coming winter by Mr. F. A. McKee, now being published in the "Daily Mail," which deals with the problem of the out-of-work and the never-working from a strictly sensible standpoint. Dealing with the rates, Mr. McKee has some remarks on East-end "education" which are worth study. The school rate in West Ham is three shillings and two pence halfpenny, now being paid out of sixty-two boys who last year may still call the Board School last year, eighteen were so badly educated as to be incompetent to follow their working life began. And the education was of little use to any of the boys, for it was devoted to book-teaching and physical training. The school-masters do their best, but they have to fight against the slum house and the slum parents, as well as against the knowledge that much of what they are teaching is absolutely useless to the boys themselves. One slum schoolmaster was not long ago commanded to add Euclid and algebra to his curriculum. This is the way to breed up unemployed and

never-work, and is an instructive example of how the ratepayers' money is wasted in the foolish attempt to train stragglers to be indifferent and unnecessary clerks, and what is worse, in doing it badly.

There seems to be little doubt that the continuous inflation of the returns of British pauperism is attributable in part to the increased frequency of family desertion. The bread-winner callously takes himself off to some distant part of the kingdom, and the wife and children have to seek refuge at the workhouse, there to remain at the ratepayers' expense, until the cowardly abductor is caught. All practical methods adopted to insure his quick apprehension! Do the Guardians make it their practice to offer rewards to stimulate police activity? In some instances, that is done with excellent results, but in the majority of cases the desertor may consider himself safe if he once gets away and adopts a new name. At Huddersfield the other day, the Local Government Board inspector urged the Guardians to experiment with the reward system. He had full occasion for the suggestion: in the local workhouse there are at the present moment 37 deserted wives and 33 deserted children, making a total of 120 permanent inmates, for whose maintenance the community has to pay. Unfortunately, there is no reason to regard this deplorable state of things as exceptional. As we have said, quick and certain pursuit of the runaway is the first step, but it is also a question whether more stringent punishment should not replace the magisterial element which has almost come to be the universal rule.

Mr. Carnegie was able to tread in very distinguished footsteps in panegyricising peace to the students of St. Andrew's University. Great men of all ages have deplored war as heartily as they have disapproved of sin, poverty, or sinfulness. The practical question is how to abolish it as an institution, and how far to go in avoiding it in particular instances. Henri Quatre gave up his religion for the sake of peace; would Mr. Carnegie have imitated a sacrifice of that kind it would keep our hands unstained. Scottish students have more sense, we are sure, than to let even their Lord Rector withhold them from a military career under the sorry delusion that a defence of British Armies will make for the cause of peace. Mr. Carnegie's plan for a League of Peace which shall impose tranquillity on all the world is no novelty. Such combinations have more than once been made, and have ended in spilling than individual bellicosity.

It would not be surprising if the Nelson centenary caused an alteration or two in the names upon the map. So far we have a town named Nelson in Lancashire, which grew to a wide island, and adopted the name given to a wide island; a Nelson in New Zealand; and a Nelson River in Canada. Wellington lives in the name of the capital of New Zealand, and, also, in a couple of oases in England. The first Wellington (Shropshire), however, is not named in his honor, but really means Watling. T. W. the other Wellington is in Somerset, half a dozen miles from Taunton, and thence the Duke, for some reason took his title. They commemorate their heroes more liberally in America, where no fewer than 368 cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, and hamlets are named Washington. Newton seems to be the name next in popularity, the

great man being perpetuated in over four scores Newtons on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is stated that efforts to raise a national subscription for the celebration of the Nelson centenary had resulted up to last Tuesday in the impressive grand total of 12s. 6d. At the rate of a hauboe a head, this gives just three hundred enthusiasts all told; and, of course, if we allow for the possibility that any reckless Scot hanged a whole acre, that number must be reduced. Are we to draw an indictment against the whole nation on the strength of this? Dr. Johnson, no doubt, would have explained that Napoleon, being a wise man, would have been tempted by Scotland last of all portions of the British dominions, and that the Scot therefore knew that they were never in any real danger of invasion; whereas, what is Nelson to them? It is less fanciful, perhaps, to assume that the Scottish business instinct sees no value for money in a celebration of the kind, while the coming visit of the New Zealand team, with that great annual national revelry on New Year's Day a little later, and Burns Night beyond that, leave no margin of savings for a mere Nelson celebration. Indignant Scots may be relied upon to furnish other explanations.

Are we a bad-mannered generation? The "Bytander" says so. "Our manners are a failure. When the rush of the century swept away the labored outward expression of politeness it seemed to take with it all courtesy and refined feeling as well." Surely this is rather hard on us, and betrays a pessimistic disposition. It was not so long ago that the great-grandfathers, it is highly probable that we surpass them in the reality of our courtesy. Women, positive less emphasized attention than they need perhaps, but that is simply because they like to be treated as men and brethren.

The circumstances of Miss Money's lamentable death are still a complete mystery, and, as far as the inquest goes, we can neither say that "murder is out" or that any alternative account of the tragedy has been established. As the County Superintendent admitted in his concluding evidence, no trace of the victim's movements has been discovered since the last time she was seen at the sweetest shop, at Clapham, until her dead body was discovered in the Malthouse Tannal. The witnesses brought forward with the view of filling the gap only the conviction that what they had heard was of very doubtful relevance to the fact of Miss Money's disappearance, but they were of some assistance. Much of the evidence is itself was unsatisfactory, not because of any intention to deceive, but simply because the impressions formed of strangers at railway stations or in passing trains are too hazy, slight, and casual to be distinctly reproduced by the memory. The opportunity seemed to be the coroner's jury is but too accurate a reflection of the state of the case.

Pecunia is not the indispensable accomplishment it once was. It is possible nowadays to get by with a very small amount of money, and, as a country inn without being compelled to cross words with a bullying ruffian who will take no denial. If we are to believe our historical novelists, this was the principal means of passing the time at a country inn a hundred or more years ago. But even though the code of the dandy, despite the efforts of the Norfolk County Council, has passed away, leaving in its place the ignoble action for damages, it is always worth one's while to learn and practise fencing. With the possible exception of boxing, which has the objection that, as Mr. Mantelini would have put it, it "hurts deamably," fencing is the finest exercise in existence. It is with the foil exercises every muscle in the body; and regular practice ensures health. Also, if we care for that sort of thing, it gives us a supple carriage and a prepossessing appearance. Your fencer is always a dashing, debonaire fellow. For these reasons it seems likely that the new club, of which Lord Howard de Walden is president and Mr. Egerton Castle, who fences as well with the foil as he does on paper, is vice-president, will attract a large number of devotees of the rapier. At present the standard of fencing in England is much lower than it is in France.

"I wish," said George Dunst, in a written appeal to the judge at Newington Sessions, "to express my sorrow and great regret for having again so soon committed myself." Apart from a rather unfortunate use of the word "committed," Mr. Dunst's attitude is that of a man corrected; and, indeed, the style is said to be to the man, it might have seemed that his theft of 17s. from a public-house was a mere aberration — a touch of nature, so to speak, appealing to the twice-blessed quality of mercy. But the police pressed some other examples of his literary gift. In the letter, in which the man of the ready writer had moved with greater freedom. They were addressed from pool, under remand, to "Day old pal," who had himself been subsequently "finched." "I am a going grate," the prisoner told him gaily. "Sending you and all the boys my best respects. Tell them my address. They will find me in my hour of the day. No saying 'I don't live here' this time. They can come right in and look at the

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A. V. THOMPSON, Secretary for Egypt.

place," and therefore, if the dear old pal wanted security for a loan, he was to mention Mr. Dunst's name. Indeed, there was, in these letters, a note of careless penmanship, which, in the opinion of the writer, was a triumph of art. Which was the true Dunst style, this or the other? Which expressed the man? The judge inclined to admire the letters most, and gave him "twelve months" hard. It may still be true, we think, that George Dunst feels some sorrow and great regret for having committed himself.

It is not surprising to learn that the report of the delegates sent abroad by the Metropolitan Cab Proprietors' Federation all in favor of the introduction into London of the taximeter. Both in Berlin and in Paris this means of checking distances and regulating fares is in general use, notably in the German capital, where out of 8,500 cabs, all but 250 have the taximeter affixed. The Berlin instrument is the one recommended for adoption, and, it is stated, no difficulty can be anticipated in connection with the difference of fare in and outside the four-mile radius. To the Berlin taximeter a small flag is attached, which the driver drops when he is engaged, and at once the register is set in motion.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 17.

Yesterday the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, under the command of the Colonel, Colonel G. M. Mackenzie, late of the 2nd Battalion, at Cairo, moved from Londonderry to Belfast. The battalion received an enthusiastic greeting in the capital of loyal Ulster. The old 37th has been identified with Ulster for over two centuries.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Stewart, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, has been selected for service with the Egyptian Army, and joins at Cairo at an early date. He was appointed to the Coldstreamers in July, 1899, and served with the Guards in the South African War, including the actions of Belmont, Eo-lin, Modder River, Magersfontein, and the Tugela, and, in 1900, the actions of Belmont, Eo-lin, Modder River, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Diamond Hill, Belfast, and numerous minor actions (medal with five clasps, King's medal with two clasps.)

Major D. K. E. Hall, Army Service Corps, who recently vacated the appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Sirdar, has taken up duty at Woolwich on returning home.

In the New Year some details and drafts of infantry will be sent to Egypt in the usual course.

The first class cruiser Powerful, Flag Captain Lionel Halsey, the flagship of the Australian Squadron, left Portsmouth today for Sydney, with Vice-Admiral Sir William H. Parke, the Commander-in-Chief, and his suite, on board. The flag-ship will call at "The Rock" and at Malta, and on arrival at Sydney, will relieve the cruiser Buryales, flying the flag of Admiral Sir Arthur D. Fawcett, who is retiring Commander-in-Chief of the Station. The Powerful's commission is for two years.

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Full Breakfast from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. Visitors from Cairo called at 100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713

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Helwan	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10
Helwan	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.20



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WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.
Table showing the days of departure and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 30th October, to Sunday, 5th November, 1905.
(NOTE: DATES INDICATIVE.)

COUNTRIES	MAIL PACKETS	ROUTES	DEPARTURES	ARRIVALS
			DATE	DATE
BRITISH	For Suez & India	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	German	Naples	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA & WEST	Italian	Brindisi	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
COAST OF AFRICA	Italian	Messina	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
ORIENT	French	Marseilles	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
SYRIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
YEMEN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
JAPAN	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
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AMERICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
EUROPE	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
AFRICA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
INDIA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905
CHINA	British	For Suez & India	30.10.1905	31.10.1905